Sept. 1830.

Part 161,

Price Five Shillings,

TO BE CONTINUED MONTHLY,

OF THE

Botanical Cabinet,

CONSISTING OF

COLOURED DELINEATIONS

OF

PLANTS

FROM ALL COUNTRIES:

WITH

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF EACH, DIRECTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT, &c.

BY

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS.

THE PLATES BY

GEORGE COOKE.

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LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN, PATERNOSTER-ROW;

AND C. LODDIGES AND SONS, HACKNEY.

1830.

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Rare Book
SB407
.B67
1830
v. 17

THE BOTANICAL CABINET

consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XVII

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London, Published by John & Arthur Arch, *Cornhill*:
Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, *Paternoster Row*.

and C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney*.
1830.

MO. BOT. GARDEN
1910

№ 1601

Stelis tubata.

No. 1601.

STELIS TUBATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this curious little plant from Mr. Deppe, who collected it at Xalapa, in New Spain, in 1828. It appears to grow upon trees: the leaves are not more than two or three inches in length, and the flower stalk, which is pendulous, is three or four times their length: we preserved it very well in the stove, and it flowered in March.

It should be planted in vegetable earth, with a little moss and sand, and may sometimes be increased by offsets, although in general plants of this family do not love to be often disturbed.

N° [illegible]

G. Loddiges del.

Rubus spectabilis

No. 1602.

RUBUS SPECTABILIS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This was found by Lewis on the banks of the Columbia River, and has been lately introduced by Mr. Douglas to the Horticultural Society's garden, whence it was communicated to us. Its flowers were produced in May. It appears to be quite hardy, and grows in almost any soil. We have propagated it without difficulty by cuttings.

" Is it not most reasonable to acknowledge God's Infinite power and goodness, and that most providential care by which He governs all? And when our very being and life depend upon Him, and all the comfort and happiness of life, how congruous is it to exhibit this sign and token of His holding us by the hand, and of our being borne up by Him! What sweeter lenitive of all those miseries with which mortal life so continually abounds,

can be invented than this—to pour out all our care and trouble into His bosom, as that of a most faithful Friend and affectionate Father?"

No. 1603

G. Loddiges del.

Streptopus roseus.

No. 1603.

STREPTOPUS ROSEUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America: it is found on high mountains in Carolina and Pensylvania, also in Canada. It is a hardy perennial plant, growing less than a foot in height, and flowering in May. It may be increased by separating the roots, and should be planted in loam and peat soil, either in a pot or in a border.

Jatropha panduræfolia

No. 1604.

JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA.

Class. MONOECIA — Order. MONADELPHIA.

....

The late Mr. John Fraser first brought this plant from the island of Cuba, about the year 1800, since which period it has continued to be one of the most beautiful ornaments of our stoves, being rarely without flowers at any season in the year, and their brilliancy and richness never tires.

It sometimes produces ripe seeds, by which it is multiplied, or by layers, which root slowly. The soil should be loam and peat.

Vaccinium ovatum.

No. 1605.

VACCINIUM OVATUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the banks of the Columbia River, where it was found by Lewis. It was also found by Menzies on the North-west coast of America, and was first introduced into the Horticultural Society's garden by Mr. Douglas, whence we received it.

It is a hardy evergreen shrub, with loose trailing branches, and flowers in May: it may be increased by cuttings or layers, and should be planted in peat earth.

No. 1606

G. Loddiges del.

Petrœa erecta.

No. 1606.

PETRÆA ERECTA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

A native of Trinidad, for which we were indebted to the kindness of the late Sir R. Woodford. It is a shrub of moderate size, flowering freely early in the spring, and possessing great beauty. It must be preserved in the stove throughout the year. We have propagated it by cuttings. It should be potted in loam and peat.

G. Loddiges del.

Prunus depreſsa.

No. 1607.

PRUNUS DEPRESSA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This plant is found on the sandy shores of Rivers and Lakes from Canada to Virginia. Its branches spread much, but rarely exceed a foot in height. According to Pursh, its fruit, which is called Sand-cherry, is black, sweet, and agreeably flavoured. It has not yet produced any with us, although it flowers in abundance during the month of April.

It may be increased without difficulty by layers, and will grow in any soil.

No. 160

G. Loddiges del. Erica vernalis

No. 1608.

ERICA VERNALIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced. It flowers in March and April, and is a free growing sort, propagating without difficulty by cuttings.

It requires the protection of a light and airy greenhouse, to defend it from frost, which is all that Heaths in general need; as the more they are exposed to all other weather, even in winter, the better they will thrive: care should therefore be taken to inure them, by every possible means, to open air, and in most seasons by the first or second week in April they may be set quite out of doors, remaining there till the middle or end of October.

No. 1609

G. Loddiges del.

Geum triflorum.

No. 1609.

GEUM TRIFLORUM.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

This was discovered by Mr. Bradbury in Upper Louisiana: it has been likewise found on the banks of the Ohio, and other parts of North America; and was brought home by Mr. Drummond. It has been called Sieversia by some Botanists, but seems to be so closely allied to Geum as to render separation of little or no real use.

It is a hardy perennial, flowering in May, and growing very well in any soil, either in a pot or in the full ground. It may be increased by dividing the root, or by seeds.

G. Loddiges del.

Ranunculus montanus.

No. 1610.

RANUNCULUS MONTANUS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

A native of the Alps of Austria, Switzerland, and France, also of the Pyrenees. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, flowering in May, the stem nearly a foot in height.

It may be increased by separating the roots, and will grow very well either in a pot or in the full ground, in loamy soil.

Oct. 1830.

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1830.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

No 1611

G. Loddiges del.

Pimelea glauca

No. 1611.

PIMELIA GLAUCA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New Holland, where it was discovered by Mr. Brown. It is a small bushy shrub, producing its flowers in great plenty in April and May. It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be increased by seeds or cuttings, which are, however, not readily struck.

Maxillaria Deppii.

No. 1612.

MAXILLARIA DEPPII.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this beautiful plant in November, 1828, from Mr. Deppe, who collected it near Xalapa, in New Spain. It flowered in June, 1830. It requires the constant protection of the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth. We have not as yet had it long enough to obtain any increase, but it will no doubt admit of occasional separation at the root for that purpose.

Arnica montana.

No. 1613.

ARNICA MONTANA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

This is a native of the Alps: it is a hardy perennial, grows to about a foot in height, and flowers in May. It was formerly much used in medicine, but has since fallen into disrepute. It may be increased by separating the roots, or by seeds, and is quite hardy, thriving in any good garden soil, either in a border or in a pot.

[illegible] del.

Erica Smithiana.

No. 1614.

ERICA SMITHIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: we received it some years since from our friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool. It was named after Sir James E. Smith, the late worthy President of the Linnæan Society. It is a moderate sized bushy sort, and flowers in the beginning of the summer. It requires to be kept in a very airy, light greenhouse, during winter; as much as possible even then exposed to the open air; and from the middle of April till the end of October may be quite out of doors, as all the kinds should be. It should be potted in peat earth, and by no means kept in too small a pot, observing to shift it into a larger size whenever the roots have filled it, which will sometimes be twice in the course of one year. It is propagated by cuttings.

G. Loddiges del. Daviesia linearis G. C. sc.

No. 1615.

DAVIESIA LINEARIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this in 1827 from seeds received from New South Wales. It is a delicate little plant, growing with few slender branches to one or two feet in height, and producing its pleasing flowers in May. It may be increased by cuttings or seeds, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, or planted in a conservatory, requiring only greenhouse protection.

" What can be imagined more grand and substantial, than to contemplate the great Creator of the universe, in His visible works? To view, in this vast volume, which lies always open, His Infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness, and admire the instances thereof, that appear always new and astonishing?"

No. 1616

G. Loddiges del.

Pentstemon procera.

No. 1616.

PENTSTEMON PROCERA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

This is a native of the western parts of North America: we received it from our friend Mr. M'Nab, of Edinburgh, by whom it was raised not long since.

It appears to be a hardy perennial plant, growing tall, and flowering through the greater part of summer.

It may be increased by cuttings as well as by dividing the roots, and should be planted in light loamy soil.

E. Loddiges del. — *Anemone alpina* — G.C. sc.

No. 1617.

ANEMONE ALPINA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

A native of mountains in Switzerland and Austria: it is a hardy perennial, which has been long cultivated in our gardens, but being difficult to multiply, has been usually considered a scarce plant. It flowers in May, and seldom ripens its seeds here. The soil should be light loam.

Tussilago alpinus

No. 1618.

TUSSILAGO ALPINA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria: it is perennial, and perfectly hardy. It retains its leaves through the winter, and flowers in April and May.

It may be cultivated either in a border or small pot, in light loam, and will increase without difficulty by separating the roots.

Chorizema rhombea

No. 1619.

CHORIZEMA RHOMBEA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the South West coast of New Holland, lately raised by Mr. Mackay, from seeds sent home by Mr. Baxter. It is a greenhouse climbing plant, which will grow to six feet in height, or more. The flowers are beautiful, and are produced in abundance in May. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat and loam.

Ranunculus illyricus

No. 1620.

RANUNCULUS ILLYRICUS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This plant is found in the Eastern parts of Europe: it is perennial, and quite hardy, flowering with us in May. It may be increased by separating the roots, and should be planted in loamy soil, with abundance of moisture.

Nov. 1830.

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C. Loddiges del.

Houstonia purpurea.

No. 1621.

HOUSTONIA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of dry woods from Pensylvania to Carolina: with us it flowers in June and July: it probably varies with deeper coloured flowers, otherwise its name is not very applicable.

We have kept it in the greenhouse, as it will scarcely endure our winters. It should be potted in loam and peat, and may be increased by dividing the root.

No. 162.

G. Loddiges del.

Erica stellifera.

No. 1622.

ERICA STELLIFERA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a middle sized, bushy kind, and flowers in June and July; its blossoms are very beautiful, and last long. It requires the usual management, and is propagated by cuttings without difficulty. The soil should be peat, and the pots not too small.

Surely "God is much wronged, and ourselves are much defrauded of our peace and joy, by passing over such abundance of great, invaluable mercies, without tasting their sweetness, or well considering what we do receive! Had we David's heart, what songs of praise would mercy teach us to indite! how affectionately should we recount the mercies of our youth and riper age; of every place and state that we have ever lived in, to the honour of our gracious Lord, and the encouragement of those who know not how good and merciful He is!!"

Habenaria orbiculata.

No. 1623.

HABENARIA ORBICULATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

A native of North America, being found in different parts from Virginia to Canada. We received it from Mr. Carr in February, and it flowered in June following, the stems being about a foot high.

We have kept it in a pot in loam and peat soil, and partially shaded in summer, but have not any prospect of increasing it.

No. 1624.

G. Loddiges del.

Diosma tenuifsima.

No. 1624.

DIOSMA TENUISSIMA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced. It is a neat, upright bushy shrub, producing its numerous delicate flowers in June and July.

It should be kept in a greenhouse in winter, and potted in sandy peat soil, increasing slowly by cuttings.

Cactus grandiflorus. (2/3ds of the natural size)

No. 1625.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the West Indies: from its very great beauty, and the facility of bringing it home, it was early introduced into this country, and certainly ought to have a corner in every hothouse.

In its native places its rooting branches attach themselves to the bark of trees, and climb to their tops.

Our figure is reduced to two-thirds of its natural size. The flower opens in the evening, and remains till morning, during which time the whole stove is perfumed with its delicate fragrance: by eight or nine o'clock it closes, and opens no more.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be planted in light loam, and trained to the back or end wall of a stove.

No. 1626

G. Loddiges del.

Pentstemon ovatum.

No. 1626.

PENTSTEMON OVATUM.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This charming plant was among those brought by Mr. Douglas from North-West America to the Horticultural Society, of whom we received it.

It appears to be quite hardy and perennial, producing its flowers in May and June, and lasting long in beauty.

It has not ripened seeds with us, and it would appear increases itself slowly by separating the roots. The soil should be light loam.

No 1622

Loddiges del.

Prunus sibirica.

No. 1627.

PRUNUS SIBIRICA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this from seeds a few years since: it is a native, according to Pallas, of Transalpine Dauria. He has given an excellent figure of it, both in flower and fruit, in the Flora Rossica, and informs us that in the month of May the south sides of the mountains are covered with the flowers of this plant, while their northern sides are equally adorned with the Rhododendron Dauricum. The fruit is austerely acid: it has not been yet produced with us. It forms a small tree, quite hardy, and we have increased it by budding on common plum stocks: it will grow in any garden soil.

No 1628

G. Loddiges del.

Lilium Buschianum

No. 1628.

LILIUM BUSCHIANUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received this in 1829 from our valued friend Mr. Joseph Busch, of St. Petersburg: as we consider it an entire new species, we could not do better than name it after him; especially as we are not aware that any plant has ever been dedicated to him, although he has contributed much to the advancement of botanical science, and has sent many new plants from time to time to this country.

The bulb has few scales; it is nearly the size of a hen's egg: the leaves are linear-lanceolate scattered, the stem is round, quite smooth, a foot high, terminating in about five flowers; corolla erect, before opening having a few small white hairs, which fall off afterwards; pedicles the length of the flowers, each having one leaf or bracte. The lower part of the inside of the corolla is strewed with linear

black spots: the three interior segments are broader than the exterior.

It is a native of Siberia, consequently very hardy: the flowers are fragrant: we have kept it in a pot in light loam, and have not yet been able to increase it.

Sinningia villosa.

No. 1629.

SINNINGIA VILLOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of Brazil, and was introduced by the late Sir H. Chamberlayne to the Horticultural Society, from whom we received it.

It grows about two feet high, covered all over with long shaggy hairs, and flowers for a considerable time in the beginning of the summer.

It is needful to preserve it in the stove, and it may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, which should be planted in loam and peat.

No. 1638

Fumaria nobilis.

No. 1630.

FUMARIA NOBILIS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *HEXANDRIA.*

A native of Siberia, introduced about the year 1783. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, and very ornamental, but not easily increased. It grows much better in the full ground than in a pot, and thrives in rich loamy soil.

Dec. 1830.

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No 1631

G. Loddiges del.

Erigeron glabellum.

No. 1631.

ERIGERON GLABELLUM.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

....

A native of North America, on the plains of the Missouri, around Fort Mandan abundant, according to Nuttall.

With us it is a hardy herbaceous plant, flowering in July and August.

It should be planted in light loamy soil, and will increase moderately by dividing its roots.

del.

Azalea verticillata

No. 1632.

AZALEA VERTICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of North America: we received it many years since from our old friend Bartram, under this name. It is a large vigorous growing kind, flowering in June, after the nudifloras have done.

It may be increased by layers, which will root in two years sufficiently to remove. It is quite hardy, and should be planted in peat earth and loam in a border, about a foot deep.

No 1633

Erica fulgida.

No. 1633.

ERICA FULGIDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape: it has been long in cultivation, and produces its rich and splendid flowers in June and July: unless the weather is very hot, they last a considerable time.

It should be potted in peat earth and in good sized pots, as it grows large and requires room. An airy light greenhouse is needful for its protection in winter, with as much exposure as possible. It is increased by cuttings.

No. 1834.

E.W.C. del.

Epacris diosmæfolia.

No. 1634.

EPACRIS DIOSMÆFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, introduced a few years since. It flowers in the month of July, and has some resemblance to the obtusifolia, but is much larger in all its parts. It may be increased slowly by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth and preserved in an airy greenhouse during the winter.

" From the beauty of these things which are obvious to the eyes of all, we acknowledge that God's inexpressible beauty excels that of all the creatures; and from the magnitude of those sensible bodies, that surround us, we conclude the infinite and immense goodness of their Creator, whose plenitude of power exceeds all thought, as well as expression."

No. 1635.

Eschscholtzia californica.

No. 1635.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*TETRAGYNIA.*

....

This splendid plant is a native of the North-West coast of America. It was discovered by Mr. Menzies, and afterwards introduced, in 1826, by Mr. Douglas, to the Horticultural Society, who gave it to us. It appears to be herbaceous and quite hardy, growing bushy, and producing great quantities of flowers from June till the approach of winter. It may be increased by seeds, which ripen in this country, and frequently come up spontaneously round the plant, which will thrive in any good garden soil.

J.F. 1636

Eryngium virgatum.

No. 1636.

ERYNGIUM VIRGATUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

....

A native of North America, found in damp woods and meadows in Carolina, according to Michaux: it was first noticed by Walter.

With us it grows rather more than a foot in height, and flowers in July and August: it is quite hardy, and may be increased by seeds, or sometimes by separating the roots, which should be planted in loam and peat soil.

Habenaria tridentata.

No. 1637.

HABENARIA TRIDENTATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This is found in Canada and other parts of North America: we received plants of it from Mr. Carr, of Philadelphia, and they flowered in the month of July, being about a foot high.

It appears to be difficult of culture, as most of the genus are; should be kept in a cold frame in winter, and in summer placed in a half shady situation, potted in peat earth. There is little probability of increasing it here.

Silene compacta

No. 1638.

SILENE COMPACTA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

This is a very beautiful species, hardy and perennial; a native of Caucasus, also of Transylvania, according to Sprengel. In pots our plants are rather more than a foot in height, but in the full ground would probably attain to double that size. The flowers come out in June and July. It will grow in any good soil, and may be increased by seeds.

N. 1621

Gompholobium pedunculare

No. 1639.

GOMPHOLOBIUM PEDUNCULARE.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the East Coast of New Holland, very lately introduced. It is a small and very delicate plant, growing less than a foot high, producing its large and elegant flowers, of most brilliant golden yellow, in July.

Like the others of this genus it is not easily increased excepting by seeds, which sometimes come to maturity here.

It requires sandy peat soil, and must be protected in a greenhouse.

Primula farinosa.

No. 1640.

PRIMULA FARINOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This elegant little plant is a native of most of the northern countries of Europe, and also of Siberia: it is found in Yorkshire and Westmoreland, in wet or boggy pastures.

It flowers in April, and again frequently in July and August, and is most advantageously increased by seeds. We usually keep it in a small pot, in loam and peat soil.

Jan. 1831.

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1831.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

E.D. del.

Pentstemon Richardsonii.

No. 1641.

PENTSTEMON RICHARDSONII.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of the North-West coast of America, near the Columbia River, where it grows on bare dry rocks. With us it is a hardy perennial plant, possessing much beauty, growing about two feet high, and flowering throughout the greater part of the summer. It is readily increased by cuttings, and thrives in any garden soil.

It was named in honour of Dr. Richardson, of the Northern expedition, by Mr. Douglas, who discovered and brought it to the garden of the Horticultural Society, whence we received it.

When we see so many beautiful new plants adorning our gardens, introduced by the exertions of a single individual under the patronage of the Society, without which they would have been still "wasting their sweetness in the desart air," we cannot help cherishing the hope, that whatever vicissi-

Swainsonia albiflora.

No. 1642.

SWAINSONIA ALBIFLORA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

A native of New Holland, introduced in the year 1826. It grows to the height of two or three feet, and flowers in succession during most of the summer months, forming a pleasing ornament to the greenhouse or conservatory.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

Nigritella angustifolia.

No. 1643.

NIGRITELLA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Austria and Switzerland: we received it several years since from Mr. Schleicher, and have kept it in a pot in loam and peat soil, sheltered in a cold frame in winter, and placed in the shade in summer, but have not increased it. Its flowers are produced in June and July; they are exceedingly curious, and of a most unusual colour. But how wonderful are all the works of the Almighty!

" Holy and Just—the Greatness of whose Name
Fills and supports this universal frame,
Diffused throughout th' infinitude of space,
Who art Thyself Thine own vast dwelling-place,
Soul of our soul, Whom yet no sense of ours
Discerns, eluding our most active powers;
Encircling shades attend Thine awful throne,
That veil Thy face, and keep Thee still unknown,
Unknown, though dwelling in our inmost part,
Lord of the thoughts, and Sovereign of the heart!"

No. 1644

G. Loddiges del.

Campanula thyrsoidea

No. 1644.

CAMPANULA THYRSOIDEA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Hungary and Austria: we raised it many years ago from seeds received from the excellent Baron von Zoïs, but it has never been plentiful. It usually flowers the second year, and sometimes bears seeds, after which it dies.

Its height is little more than a foot; it is perfectly hardy, and will grow either in a pot or in the ground in light loamy soil.

Maxillaria galeata.

No. 1645.

MAXILLARIA GALEATA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

We are indebted for this name to the kind assistance of our discerning friend Mr. John Lindley, whose elaborate work on the Orchideous plants, describing and arranging such a multitude of genera and species of this beautiful and interesting order, is indeed a most valuable acquisition to science.

We received this extraordinary plant in 1828, from Mr. Deppe, at Xalapa. It flowered in August 1830, the blossoms almost all opening in a single day, remaining nearly two weeks, and then dropping all at once: they have a powerful odour, something like that of wall-flower.

It requires constant stove heat, and will increase slowly by dividing its roots: the soil we have used for it, and in which it appears to thrive, is composed of sand, sawdust, and moss, in equal proportions.

Erica affinis

No. 1646.

ERICA OLLULA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately brought into cultivation. It is rather delicate, and in winter frequently suffers from damp, which affects the leaves and branches.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be kept in an airy greenhouse in winter, and potted in peat earth.

Oxalis carnosa.

No. 1647.

OXALIS CARNOSA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

This plant was brought over from Chili, in 1825, by Mr. M'Rae, to the Horticultural Society's garden, whence we received it.

The under surfaces of the leaves are covered with little vesicles, which contain a powerful acid, and render the plant a substitute for sorrel in its native country.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and kept in the greenhouse.

del.

Andromeda chinensis

No. 1648.

ANDROMEDA CHINENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

After striving for more than twenty years in vain to obtain it, we received this elegant plant in June 1829 from our valuable friend Mr. Reeves, at Canton. It was preserved during winter in the greenhouse, and in the month of August following produced its flowers, from which our drawing was taken. The flowers are entirely clothed with a kind of fine down, too minute for representation.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

Calceolaria thyrsiflora

No. 1649.

CALCEOLARIA THYRSIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was raised in 1827, in Scotland, from seeds collected by Dr. Gillies, at Mendoza.

It grows upright and shrubby, flowering during the greater part of the summer, when it thrives very well out of doors in a shady situation, but in winter requires the greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, and potted in sandy peat, with a mixture of leaf mould.

Iris ruthenica.

No. 1650.

IRIS RUTHENICA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Siberia and other parts of the Russian dominions: we raised it from seeds in 1806. It is quite hardy, perennial, and flowers in May and June. It may be increased without difficulty by separating the roots, and will grow in any good garden soil.

Feb. 1831.

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1831.

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Stapelia elegans.

No. 1651.

STAPELIA ELEGANS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This curious subject is a native of the Karro, or sandy desart North of the Cape of Good Hope, which is inhabited by great multitudes of succulent plants. It was introduced about the year 1795. In stature it is one of the smallest kinds, rarely growing more than an inch or two above the surface. The procumbent stems put out roots freely, and form a compact tuft. The flowers are produced during the summer months. It is increased with facility by cuttings, and should be kept in a dry greenhouse constantly, and potted in light loam with a portion of old mortar.

No. 1652.

G. Loddiges del.

Salpiglossis picta.

No. 1652.

SALPIGLOSSIS PICTA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

A native of Chili, introduced about the year 1820. Its flowers are eminently beautiful, but it appears to be only an annual plant: however, its seeds are ripened in this country. They should be sown in spring, and the plants, after attaining a moderate growth, may be planted in a warm border, where they will flourish exceedingly, especially in a hot summer. The soil should be rich and light.

No. 1653

Habenaria bifolia.

No. 1653.

HABENARIA BIFOLIA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of the Northern parts of Europe: it is found in some places in this island. We have succeeded pretty well in cultivating it in a pot in loam and peat soil, placed in the shade of a low wall during summer. It flowers in June and July, and is a neat and pleasing plant.

G. Loddiges del.

Alstroemeria ovata.

No. 1654.

ALSTRŒMERIA OVATA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Chili and Peru: we received it from our friend Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh garden, by whom it was raised from seeds in 1825. It is a herbaceous climbing plant, growing to the height of six feet or more during the summer, and flowering from July till late in autumn. It is usually kept in a greenhouse, but we have found it live very well in a warm border, during the severe winter of 1829, together with the A. pulchella and Hookeri. It may be increased by dividing the roots, and should be planted in rich well manured soil.

G. Loddiges del^t.

Erica incarnata.

No. 1655.

ERICA INCARNATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this in 1793 from seeds which were collected at the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. George Scholl.

It is a low growing bushy kind, flowering in great profusion during the summer months. It is increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth, and kept during winter in a light airy greenhouse as much exposed as possible.

It is a very pleasing plant, and one from which our hearts may receive delight and instruction, if we are led to view it, with respect to the Almighty Creator, as did the Patriarch of old, when he said:—" Speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee; and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee. Who knoweth not in all these that the hand of the Lord hath wrought this? In whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind."

Erica cruenta

No. 1656.

ERICA CRUENTA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: in the Kew catalogue it is recorded to have been introduced in 1774, by the celebrated Mr. Francis Masson.

It is of upright growth, producing its long spikes of flowers in continual succession during the latter part of the summer and autumn.

It requires the usual greenhouse protection, and will propagate by cuttings, which should be potted in peat earth.

№ 1651

Heterotaxis crafsifolia

No. 1657.

HETEROTAXIS CRASSIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

A native of the island of Jamaica, introduced by Mr. Lee in 1823: the leaves are nearly a foot in length, and the flowers appear proportionately very small: they are produced usually one at a time during the summer.

It requires the constant stove heat, and may be sometimes increased by offsets: the soil should be composed of decayed vegetable substances, with a small portion of sand.

N° 894

Hemerocallis lancifolia

No. 1658.

HEMEROCALLIS LANCEÆFOLIA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Japan: we received it from our friend Mr. Schuurmann, of the Leyden Botanical garden. This ancient insitution, interesting by reason of the connexion of so many of the early botanists with it, we rejoice to find is still in a flourishing condition.

The plant is probably hardy: it is perennial, and flowers in summer: it will increase by offsets, and thrives in light loamy soil.

No. 1659.

G. Loddiges del.

Escallonia rubra.

No. 1659.

ESCALLONIA RUBRA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was raised in 1826 by Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool: it is a moderate sized shrub, usually kept in the greenhouse, but will probably succeed in a sheltered situation out of doors. It flowers in autumn, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat. M. De Candolle, in his Prodromus, describes no less than twenty-three species of Escallonia, but we believe not more than three or four have been yet introduced.

Anemone palmata *lutea*.

No. 1660.

ANEMONE PALMATA *lutea.*

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This fine variety is a native of Portugal and Algiers. It is perennial, but not very hardy, therefore should have a little protection in severe weather.

It flowers in May or June, and may be increased slowly by separating the roots. The soil should be light and sandy.

March 1831.

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1831.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

No 1665

E.W. C. del.

Habenaria cristata

No. 1661.

HABENARIA CRISTATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this plant in the spring of 1830, from Philadelphia: it is found, as Pursh informs us, in exsiccated swamps and mountain meadows, from Pensylvania to Carolina. It grows about a foot in height, and flowers in July: we have cultivated it in a pot in loam and peat earth, with a portion of sawdust. It should be placed in a shady position in summer, and preserved during winter in a frame.

Erica declinata

No. 1662.

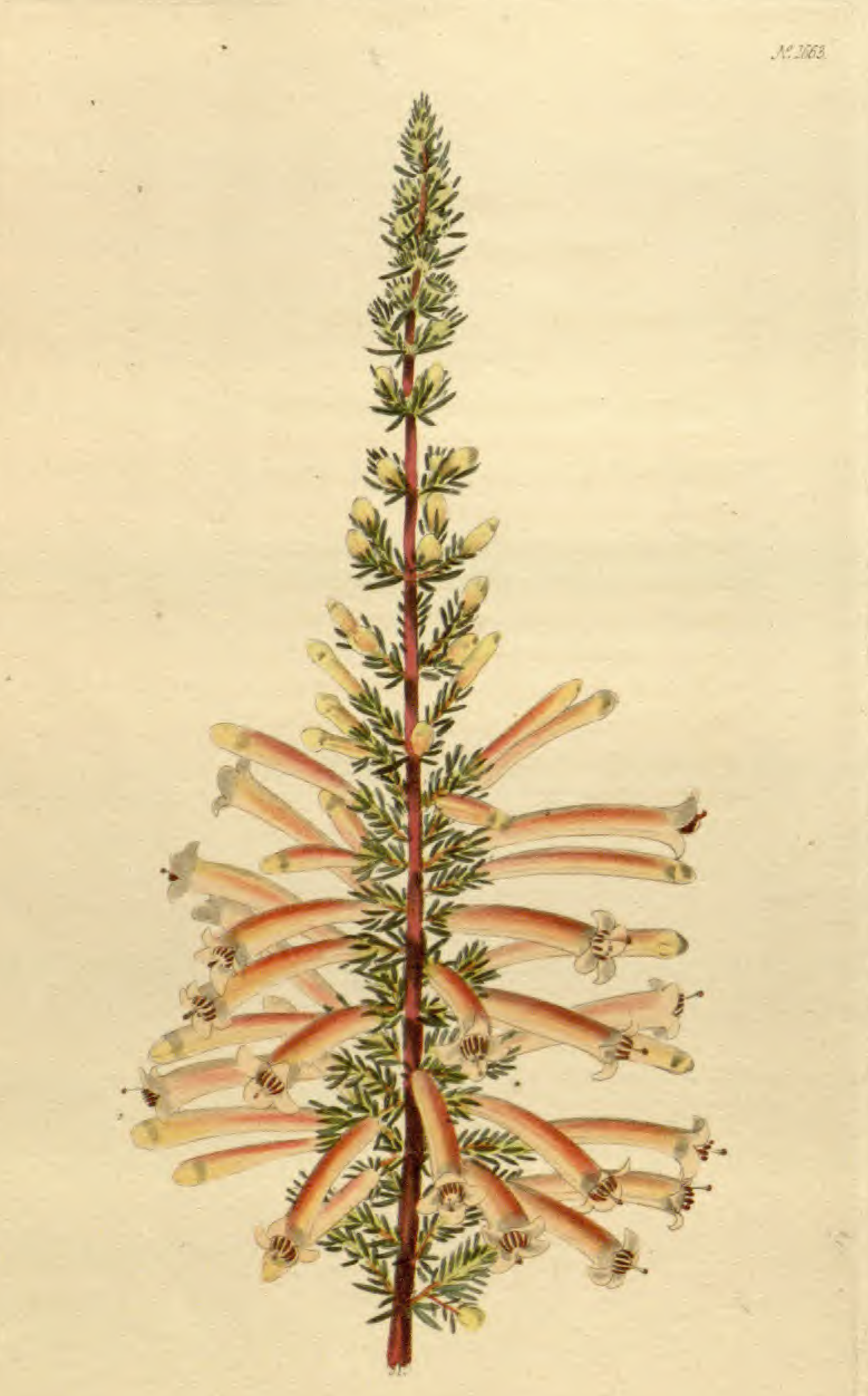
ERICA DECLINATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about the year 1800. In growth it is very low and bushy, producing a profusion of flowers in the latter part of the summer and autumn.

It requires protection from frost in winter in a light airy greenhouse, and will propagate by cuttings. The soil should be peat.



Erica curviflora

No. 1663.

ERICA CURVIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape, long known in this country, having been first sent to Kew by the celebrated Masson, in 1774. It is a shewy species: the flowers are freely and abundantly produced, usually during the autumnal months. In growth it is larger than many of the kinds, shooting sometimes a foot or more in one season.

It must have the usual treatment and protection in winter, and will strike without difficulty by cuttings. It should be potted in peat earth.

Zygopetalon Mackaii

No. 1664.

ZYGOPETALON MACKAII.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this superb plant through the kindness of Mr. Frederick Warre, who collected it, with many more rare articles of this family, in Brazil: it has been named by Dr. Hooker after Mr. Mackay, of the Dublin Botanic Garden.

It grows from one to two feet high, and flowered with us in July. The flowers are very durable. It requires the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth. Occasionally the roots may be divided for increase.

" All God's works praise Him. The Heavens declare His Glory, and the firmament sheweth forth His handy work. Our Heavenly Father hath left distinct impressions of His Power, and Wisdom, and Goodness, on every object above and below, that presents itself to the eye of man; so that the disciple of Jesus has abundant

opportunity when abroad, travelling either on his master's business, or for recreation, to hold communion with God, His Almighty Friend and Benefactor."

Pteris peruviana

No. 1665.

PTERIS PERUVIANA.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

As its name indicates, it is from Peru. We received it last summer from our valued friend, Mr. Otto, of Berlin, where the Botanical Garden is exceedingly rich in this most beautiful and interesting class, as well as in almost all other plants.

It grows about a foot in height, and was in fructification in October last; at which time the drawing was made. It requires the stove, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No 1666.

F.W. [illegible] del.

Alstroemeria psittacina.

No. 1666.

ALSTRŒMERIA PSITTACINA.

Class. HEXANDRIA — Order MONOGYNIA.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

This elegant plant is a native of Mexico: it was sent to this country by Professor Lehmann, from the Hamburg Botanic Garden, at which we understand it was first raised.

It grows about two feet high, and flowers in July and August. It appears to be more tender than the Peruvian species, requiring constant protection in a warm greenhouse. It may be increased by seeds, which will come to perfection here, or by separating the roots, after the stems decay. The soil should be peat, loam, and rotten dung, in equal proportion; the pots large.

No. 1667.

Dichorizandra picta.

No. 1667.

DICHORIZANDRA PICTA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received this pretty plant in 1830, from the Leyden Botanic Garden. It is a native of South America, and flowered in our stove during the months of September and October. The flowers open one or two at a time; their colour is exceedingly clear and beautiful. The young leaves are singularly marked or painted, whence its name has been derived.

It may be increased by separating the roots, and should be potted in light rich loam.

No. 1668

Pimelea linifolia.

No. 1668.

PIMELEA LINIFOLIA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New South Wales: it was introduced about the year 1800. It is a pleasing plant, with delicate flowers, which are perpetually in season, adorning the greenhouse even throughout the most cheerless months of winter.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1669.

Nerine undulata.

No. 1669.

NERINE UNDULATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pretty autumnal plant has been long in cultivation: it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and bears its lively flowers plentifully every year, in October.

It needs the shelter of the greenhouse, and increases itself sufficiently by offsets, which should be potted in light sandy loam, and need no particular care.

It has long been known as Amaryllis, but from the discovery of so many new forms of that voluminous tribe, the division has become in a great measure indispensible.

[illegible] del.

Malva campanuloides

No. 1670.

MALVA CAMPANULOIDES.

Class. Order.
MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

We received this from North America, and believe it is a native of the western parts of that Continent.

It is perennial, coming up late in the spring, and flowering in October, on which account it requires shelter. We have not increased it yet, but have had it in cultivation some years, kept in a pot in loam and peat soil.

April 1831.

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1831.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Nº 169

C. Loddiges del.

Mammillaria discolor

No. 1671.

MAMMILLARIA DISCOLOR.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

In 1829 we received this plant, with several other species, from Mr. Deppe, at Xalapa, in New Spain, where it grows on rocks. In the following summer it produced a number of flowers: they are very pretty, and the whole plant is exceedingly curious and interesting, as are all the family to which it belongs.

It should be kept on a dry shelf in the stove, with no water at all in winter, and in summer very little: the soil should be sandy loam. We have not yet propagated it, but have some hopes of its bearing seeds.

Tecoma capensis.

No. 1672.

TECOMA CAPENSIS.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced into the Kew Garden in 1823, by Mr. Bowie. It is a climbing plant of free growth, and produces its rich and beautiful flowers in September and October. The protection of a greenhouse or conservatory in winter is necessary for it. The soil should be light loam, and it may be increased with facility by cuttings.

Pothos microphylla

No. 1673.

POTHOS MICROPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This neat species is a native of Brazil. We received it from the Leyden Garden in 1830, and it flowered in the autumn of that year. In size it is among the smallest of the genus, not attaining the height of one foot from the pot. It requires the protection of the stove, and may be sometimes increased by dividing the roots. The soil should be loam and peat.

N°204

Nerine humilis.

No. 1674.

NERINE HUMILIS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a small bulbous rooted plant, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It flowers in the months of October and November, and has much resemblance to the Undulata, but very rarely increases itself, which the other does most freely.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy loam.

G. Loddiges del.

Aneimia collina

No. 1675.

ANEMIA COLLINA.

Class. *CRYPTOGAMIA* Order. *FILICES.*

We received this in 1829 from our excellent friend Mr. Otto, of Berlin. It is a native of Brazil, and was first described and figured by Raddi. It requires the heat of a stove, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, sometimes increasing by separating the root.

The inflorescence of this genus is peculiar, consisting of two naked spikes rising from the axils of the first pair of leaflets, distinguishing it totally from every other Fern. Thus from day to day are discovered new and hitherto unknown forms among plants, while the works of the Almighty Creator display His Infinite Power and Wisdom in interminable diversity of ways. Surely these wonderful works are not heeded in any proportion as they ought to be, else with what grateful and admiring raptures would our souls exclaim, " Oh, how great is His Goodness! how great is His Beauty!"

No. 1676

G. Loddiges del.

Pachypodium tuberosum.

No. 1676.

PACHYPODIUM TUBEROSUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it grows in sandy barren plains. The root is thick and fleshy, from whence arise small stems, about six inches high, with a few flowers produced toward the top, in succession, for a considerable time, usually in the latter months of summer.

It must be preserved in a warm green-house with little water, and should be potted in sandy loam.

No. 1672

Habranthus Andersonii

No. 1677.

HABRANTHUS ANDERSONII.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was sent to Mr. Mackay by Mr. Anderson, in 1829, from Monte Video. It flowers in April, and again in September, kept in the greenhouse, and will produce offsets, by which it increases itself.

The soil should be sandy loam.

Erica aggregata

No. 1678.

ERICA AGGREGATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this pleasing species about the year 1803. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, of middling growth, and flowers from July till the end of the year, and sometimes longer.

It requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings: the soil should be peat.

Erica cerinthoides

No. 1679.

ERICA CERINTHOIDES.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a particularly fine variety of a favourite species, which was originally introduced into the Kew Garden in 1774, by Masson. It flowers at different seasons in great abundance: the blossoms last very long.

It increases by cuttings, which, however, are not produced in great abundance: the soil should be sandy peat.

Vernonia flexuosa.

No. 1680.

VERNONIA FLEXUOSA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*ÆQUALIS.*

This is a native of Brazil: we believe it was first raised from seeds by the late John Walker, Esq. of Arno's Grove. It is a pretty species, flowering in the autumn, requiring the greenhouse protection, and should be potted in light loam.

May 1831.

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1831.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Justicia asperula

No. 1681.

JUSTICIA ASPERULA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

········

A native of India, introduced very lately, by Dr. Wallich, to the garden of the Horticultural Society, whence it was communicated to us.

It appears to be a low shrubby plant, producing its elegant flowers in great abundance and in long succession, forming a pleasing addition to the number of flowering stove plants.

It will increase without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

Hakea obliqua

No. 1682.

HAKEA OBLIQUA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the South Coast of New Holland: it was discovered and first described by Mr. Brown. It grows low and bushy, and flowered with us in the winter months.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and should be potted in loam and peat soil: it may be increased with facility by cuttings.

Alstroemeria Salsilla

No. 1683.

ALSTRŒMERIA SALSILLA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant climbing plant is a native of South America and St. Domingo, growing in shady places, twining round other plants: its tuberous roots are said to be eaten as potatoes.

With us it requires the stove, and should be potted in light rich earth, composed of one-half rotten dung and the rest loam and peat. The stems come up in spring, and will run nearly ten feet in height, producing many flowers, which last a long time. After flowering, the stems decay. The roots may be divided in the spring, and thereby sparingly increased.

There is unspeakable enjoyment in withdrawing from the busy scenes of life, and contemplating the wonderful works of the Almighty; thus holding communion, as it were, with the Great Author of our being. "Opportunities of conversing with nobles,

or princes of the earth, are rare and short; and if a man of inferior station be admitted to such a favour, he glories in it, as if he were raised to heaven; though they are but images made of the same clay with himself, and only set upon a basis a little higher than the rest. But the liberty of daily and free converse with the King of Heaven is neglected for every trifle, and indeed is counted as nothing, though His very aspect alone fills so many myriads of blessed spirits above with full and perpetual felicity."

del.

Correa pulchella.

No. 1684.

CORRÆA PULCHELLA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This pleasing plant is a native of the South Coast of New Holland: it was introduced in 1824 by Mr. Mackay. It grows to the height of two or three feet, forming a bushy shrub, flowering at various seasons. Our drawing was made in the month of February. The flowers last a considerable time. It requires the protection of the greenhouse in winter, and will propagate by cuttings, or by inarching upon the Corræa alba. The soil should be peat and loam.

G. Loddiges del.

Erica droseroides.

No. 1685.

ERICA DROSEROIDES.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced many years since. It is a very beautiful and delicate species, of low growth, and flowering profusely for several months during summer and autumn. The flowers as well as leaves are very clammy, frequently catching any small insects which may alight upon them. It sometimes perfects its seeds, and may also be increased by cuttings. It must be preserved in winter in a light airy greenhouse, and potted in peat earth.

No. 266

Erica Beaumontiana

No. 1686.

ERICA BEAUMONTIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was raised by Mr. Rollisson, who has named it in honour of Mrs. Beaumont, whose celebrated garden at Bretton Hall, in Yorkshire, is well known to most plant collectors.

It is a dwarf kind, bushy, and flowering abundantly in the beginning of summer. It requires the usual protection of a light airy greenhouse in winter, and will strike by cuttings slowly. The soil should be peat.

Zygopetalon crinitum.

No. 1687.

ZYGOPETALON CRINITUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

A native of Brazil, where it was found by Mr. Frederic Warre, who brought it home, and kindly communicated it to us, with many other interesting plants. It flowered in August, continuing long; and again in November, lasting till March. The flowers are fragrant. The markings on the labellum are composed entirely of short stiff hairs.

It requires the stove, and will occasionally increase by dividing the roots: the soil should be moss, sawdust, and sand in equal proportions.

G. Loddiges del.

Cestrum laurifolium

No. 1688.

CESTRUM LAURIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the West Indies: it has been long cultivated in England, and is a fine leaved plant, of moderate size; the flowers are produced in the autumn and winter.

It requires the constant protection of the stove, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings; they should be potted in rich loam.

No. 1689

G. Loddiges del.

Pteris calomelanos.

No. 1689.

PTERIS CALOMELANOS.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

This beautiful Fern is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: we received it in 1830 from our excellent friend Mr. Otto, of Berlin. It appears to be of low and slender growth, and sparingly increased. We have hitherto preserved it in the stove, but from its native place it may be supposed to thrive very well in a cooler temperature. It should be potted in sandy peat soil.

Vernonia axillœflora

No. 1690.

VERNONIA AXILLÆFLORA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*ÆQUALIS.*

....

A native of Brazil: it rises with an erect stem to the height of two feet, and continues in flower for a considerable time during the summer, preserved in the greenhouse. It may be increased by seeds, and should be potted in light loamy soil.

This plant was introduced not long since by our late worthy and excellent friend, Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, whose loss will be severely felt by all lovers of plants. He was justly celebrated for the numbers of new species which he introduced through his valuable foreign correspondence, and his kind and liberal communication of them. We look around us in vain for one to succeed him in this honourable career, which he pursued for half a century, as at the sale of his Botanical Library, which took place soon after his decease, we happened to purchase,

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№ 1691

ecris impressa.

No. 1691.

EPACRIS IMPRESSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a plant of rare beauty: it is a native of Van Diemen's Island, and was discovered and figured by Labillardiere, but not introduced till 1825, when Mr. Baxter sent home seeds of it.

It flowers in March, and its charming blossoms continue loug in perfection, during which time few plants can have a greater claim to our admiration.

The greenhouse is necessary for its preservation in winter. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

W. J. Cooke del.t

Adesmia microphylla

No. 1692.

ADESMIA MICROPHYLLA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

A native of Valparaiso, introduced some years since by the Horticultural Society, from whose garden we received it.

Dr. Hooker, in his Botany of Captain Beechey's voyage, has given an accurate figure and description of it, by which it appears to have been first discovered by Mr. Menzies.

It is a low shrubby plant, with many branches, producing its scattered flowers with us at various seasons: it requires the protection of the greenhouse, and should be potted in light loam. We have not yet succeeded in propagating it.

No. 1693

G. Loddiges del.

Canna patens.

No. 1693.

CANNA PATENS.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.

In his magnificent work on Monandria plants Mr. Roscoe has given a fine representation of this beautiful species. He considers it to be a native of the Island of St. Helena.

It is usually preserved in the stove, and flowers in the months of March and April. Seeds are sometimes produced, and it may also be increased by separating the roots. The soil should be rich loam.

Camellia japonica *variegata simplex*

No. 1694.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *variegata simplex.*

Class. Order.
MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

This is a pleasing and distinct variety: it was raised with several others from seeds, by Mr. Press, at Edward Gray's, Esq. Hornsey. The flowers are freely produced: they are delicately and beautifully streaked with red. Like the other kinds, it blooms early in spring, and requires the same treatment as the rest. It is increased by ingrafting upon the single, and should be potted in rich loam, and constantly preserved in a greenhouse.

G. Loddiges del.

Erica præstans

No. 1695.

ERICA PRÆSTANS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced into cultivation about the year 1810. It flowers in March and April. In growth it is bushy and rather short, producing its flowers at the ends of the larger branches.

Like the other heaths, it loves abundance of air and light, and should be preserved under glass no longer than is necessary to protect it from the severity of the frosts.

It is increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth.

No. 126

Erica vestita *carnea*.

No. 1696.

ERICA VESTITA *carnea.*

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a richly-coloured and beautiful variety of the vestita: it grows rather tall, with long upright branches, which throw out their elegant whorls of flowers near the tops, usually in March and April.

It requires the accustomed treatment, with the shelter, during winter, of a light airy greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth, observing to allow good room for its roots, as very small pots do not at all agree with it.

No 1697

Ficus urophylla

No. 1697.

FICUS UROPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*DIŒCIA.*

This plant was brought home from India by Dr. Wallich, and purchased by us at the sale of the Horticultural Society's plants in 1830. It seems to be of dwarf growth, for at the height of two feet it was loaded with fruit, which has a very pretty appearance, but is dry and tasteless.

The leaves are smooth on their upper surface, membranaceous, and netted underneath with strong raised nerves: their long slender point, resembling the tail of an animal, has probably suggested the specific name.

It requires the stove, and will increase by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Nº 1656

Othomna abrotanifolia.

No. 1698.

OTHONNA ABROTANIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*NECESSARIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has long been known and cultivated in greenhouses, and produces its flowers in March and April: they are brilliant and ornamental, lasting long.

Seeds are often brought here in collections: it may be propagated also without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

N° 1160

G. Loddiges del.ᵗ

Asplenium monanthemum.

No. 1699.

SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

This pretty little spring plant is a native of North America: it grows, as Pursh informs us, on dry hills from New England to Virginia, and is also found in Carolina on mountains. With us it is perfectly hardy, and easily preserved in a small pot in light loamy soil, with a portion of old morter. It flowers in March, and is increased by dividing the roots.

G Loddiges del.

Saxifraga virginiensis.

No. 1700.

ASPLENIUM MONANTHEMUM.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: we have cultivated it for some time in the stove. It was known to Linnæus as a figure taken from a specimen in his Herbarium: has been published by Sir J. Smith, in his Icones.

It increases slowly by separating the root, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

We know not how to conclude another volume better than with the beautiful lines of our favourite poet:—

" O blest proficiency ! surpassing all
That men erroneously their glory call;
The recompense that arts or arms can yield,
The bar, the senate, or the tented field.
Compared with this sublimest life below,
Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to show ?
Thus studied, used, and consecrated thus,
On earth what is, seems formed indeed for us;
Not as the plaything of a froward child,
Fretful unless diverted and beguiled,
Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires
Of pride, ambition, or impure desires,
But as a scale, by which the soul ascends
From mighty means to more important ends;
Securely, tho' by steps but rarely trod,
Mounts from inferior beings up to God,
And sees by no fallacious light or dim,
Earth made for man, and man himself for Him."

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